

Thursday Topics

- Entrance task: In what way was the American Revolution like a bridge?
- Today: The American Revolution and the political concepts that contributed to the revolution in France
- Homework: Ch. 21-2

Ch. 21-1 Homework Review

- Liberty
- Equality
- Property requirements
- Classical Liberalism
- Taxation without Representation: a valid argument for revolution?
- Foreign intervention

The American Revolution

In the mid-18th Century, British colonists in North America seemed content with British rule, but in the mid-1760s things started to change



The American Revolution

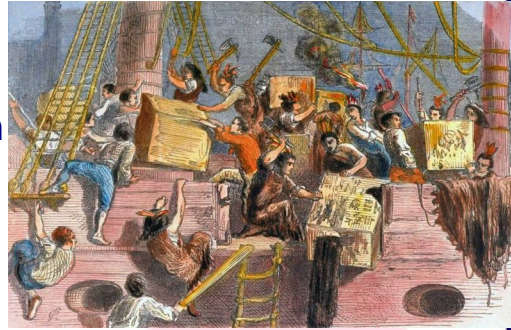
Trying to recover financial losses from the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the British passed a series of new taxes on the colonies

- Sugar Act (1764)
- Stamp Act (1765)
- Townsend Act (1767)
- Tea Act (1773)



The American Revolution

The colonists responded with demands of “no taxation without representation,” boycotted British products, attacked British officials, and staged the Boston Tea Party (1773)



American - French Revolutions

Americans sought independence from British imperial rule, but they kept British law and much of the cultural heritage

The French sought to replace the *ancien regime* (“the old order”) with new political, social, and cultural structures

The American Revolution

1776 - The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress



When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

1

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

2

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security

3

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.

4

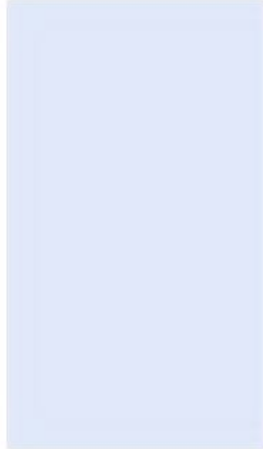
The American Revolution

Could the revolution have been avoided?

What would Adam Smith think about the Americans' response to British taxes?

Thursday Topics

Homework: Ch. 21-2



Friday Finale

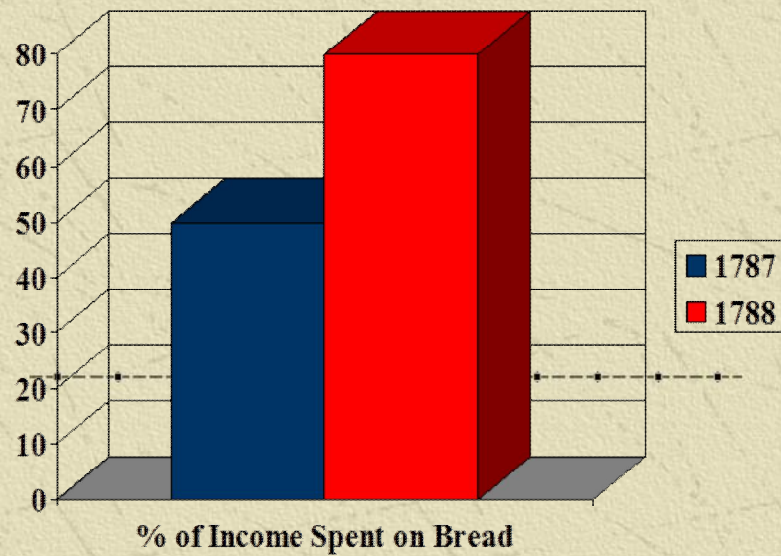
Entrance task: Write: Was the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 inevitable?

Yes or no: List supportive details.

Today: Factors initiating the French Revolution

Homework: Sources p. 95-98

The French Urban Poor



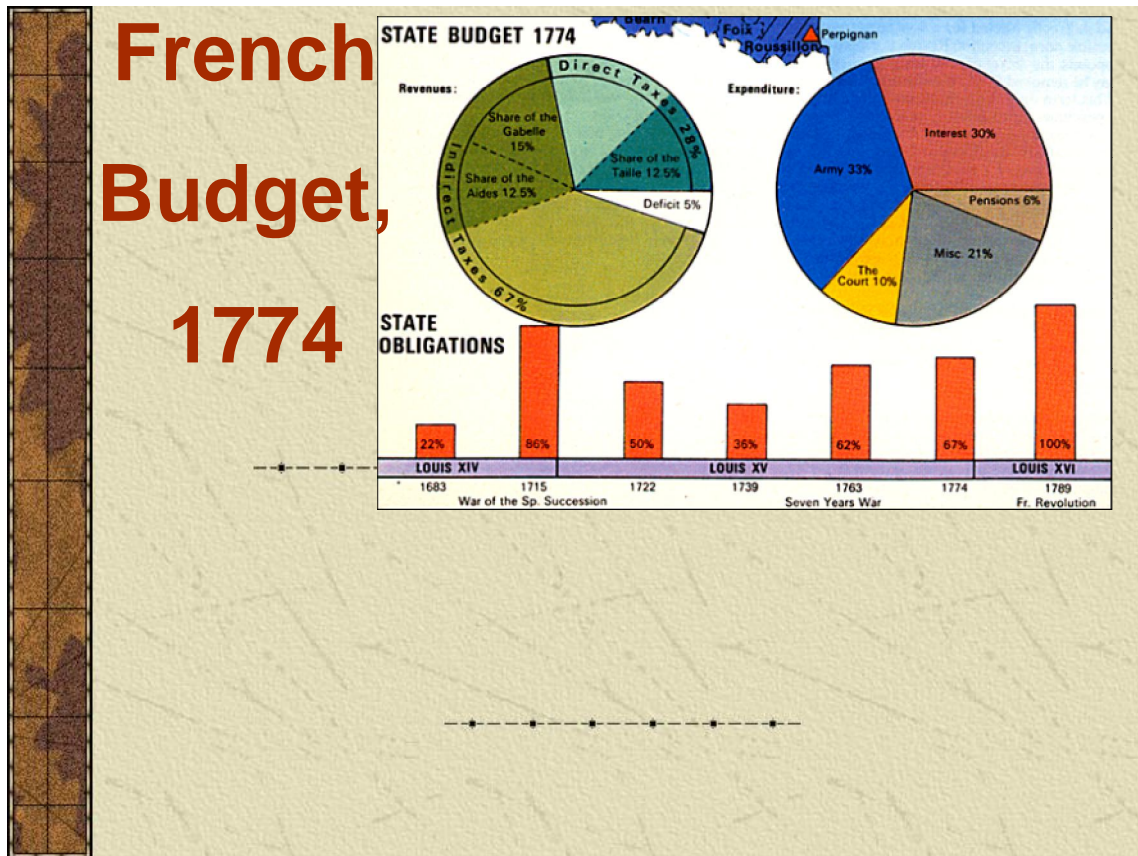
Financial Problems in France, 1789

Urban Commoner's Budget:

Food	80%
Rent	25%
Tithe	10%
Taxes	35%
Clothing	20%
TOTAL	170%

King's Budget:

Interest	50%
Army	25%
Versailles	25%
Coronation	10%
Loans	25%
Admin.	25%
TOTAL	160%



1st Stage
Moderate
reform

Causes

"The revolution is over!"

Constitution of 1791 - Legislative Assembly - limited monarchy

Civil Constitution of the Clergy - July 1790 ➡

Women's March on Versailles - Oct. 1789 ➡

Declaration of the Rights of Man - August 1789 ➡

The Great Fear - July-August 1789 ➡

Storming of the Bastille - July 14, 1789 ➡

Tennis Court Oath - June 1789 ➡

National Assembly - June 1789

Estates General met at Versailles - May 1789

Absolutism (Old Regime)

Rigid social structure

Enlightenment ideas

American Revolution

Economic crisis (debt, poor harvests, taxes, land ownership, etc.)

